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LOCAL NEWS.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the Usirgo Passa and New York Associated Passa at 21 to 29 Ann street. All Information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

### Wages on the Silver Basis.

Seffor ROMERO, the Mexican Minister to this country, has recently published in the North American Review an article exhibiting what he says are the benefits resulting to his country from having a currency of silver at its bullion value. The manufacturers, and the employers generally, buy labor at the same price in silver which they paid before silver fell, and they sell their product in foreign countries for gold worth as much now as it ever was. Hence, they are prospering and praise the silver standard accordingly. Senator TELLER of Colorado, who has recently made a tour through Mexico, tells the same story. Free silver coinage, in his eyes, is a beneficent fairy, showering blessings upon all who seek her favor.

Both these gentlemen omit to say any thing about the condition of the workingman in the happy land where fifty cents worth of silver is called a dollar, and is paid out as a dollar to poor people, who must take it or get nothing. A Mexico correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger supplies the lacking information. He writes, among other things:

"It is accurately estimated that the bigh-grade laborer here gets only one seventh of what the same grade of labor does in the United States. These are facts—indisputable—which every miner, smeller, stoker, feeder, and tapper should remember. As one descends the scale the wages get poorer. For instance, sheep herders, who are regarded as good-class labor-ers, get only \$6 a month and one bushel of corn. Bricklayers get only 40 cents a day. It must con

standy be kept in mind that all the wages are com-puted on the silver basis, which must be divided by two when its purchasing power is considered.

"The clerk in the store who draws monthly \$25 or 850 thinks himself prosperous. The best waiters in the restaurants get \$10 a month and find themselves The most expert seamstresses get only 35 cents a day and must bring their own dinner if they go out by the

day. The best cook can command \$8 a mouth, but

house girls and men servants get only from \$3 to \$6 month.
"The apinners, yarners, dyers, and others employed in the various factories get from 15 to 50 cents a day Rents in every part of the republic are very high, higher than they are in the United States, and a respectable house or room, even half as good as those occupied by our factory hands, is entirely beyoud the reach of the best-paid labor. There is no ex aggeration in this. The whole seething mass of labor live, for the most part, in dobe or mud-made huts, and to all intents and purposes sleep on the ground. Furniture is so high that it would take a year's salary to buy a bedstead.

One of these laborers told me that on his salary h was not able to procure meat more than twice a month, and that such a thing as laying aside money or buying a home, as laborers in the States were abl

at times to do, was unknown or even undreamed of.
"The only food within the reach of the laboring classes is the 'tortilla,' a rough home-made corn bread; the 'frijola,' a kind of tasteless bean; 'chilli. and 'puique.' Any adornment in dress is unknown to the wife or daughter of the mechanic or poorer la-borer. They wear a loose garb made of a rough cotton cloth called 'manta.' This coats 18 cents a yard, and is about the cheapest thing that can be secured to

How do our American workingmen like this picture of the paradise which free silver has created in Mexico, and into which the silverites propose to convert this country?

### The Redemption of Liberia.

It is no reflection upon the American negroes who constitute the civilized portion of the inhabitants of Liberia, on west coast of Africa, that they without railroads, telegraph lines, and steamboats. Their republic is only an infant in the sisterhood of nations. The a territory of 9,700 square miles, with a native African population of over 700,000. who are governed by some 20,000 American colonists. From the settlement of the country to the present, more energy and money have been expended in the effort to evangelize the native population than to strengthen the civil authority and develop the mineral and agricultural resources of the country. The missionary spirit seldom concerns itself with these.

American interest in Liberia partakes of a paternal nature, as was demonstrated last sar when France set out to steal the Grain Coast. This interest is kept alive because there is a perpetual and insistent agitation here among our 10,000,000 citizens of African descent for the purpose of persuading them to go back to Africa. This agitation cannot be throttled. A fraction of these people will continue to go to the west coast, as opportunity presents itself. The bond of union between the United States and Liberia, created in 1820, is further cemented by every fresh recruit who leaves these shores.

European Governments have absorbed all of the 11,380,000 square miles of African territory worth absorbing, except the 9,700 square miles comprised in Liberia; and despite the cupidity of France and the treachery of Great Britain, there is a very general sentiment in Europe and America that the blacks should be left in undisturbed possession of this small spot on the west coast. But this sentiment will not prove a sufficient barrier to the absorption of Liberia if its people continue to neglect to develop the natural resources of their country. To hold their country the Liberians must show themselves worthy to be let alone. The earth's productive area is too circumscribed and the months to be fed are too numerous to permit any spot of rich earth to luxuriate in weeds and jungle.

The development of the internal resources of Liberia and the expansion of its commerce has been neglected, though the country is one of the richest in Africa. containing gold, coal, iron, the most precious of woods, and capable of producing unlimited quantities of the finest coffee and ginger. All that is needed is some intelligence, capital, and industry; but these are just what it has not had. As a result the country is at the very bottom of the ladder of civilization, and the American negro who goes there is obliged to forego all the ordinary conveniences and luxuries of American life and run a chance of dropping back into the hopeless condition out of which the slave trader dragged his ancestors.

Eight months ago THOMAS J. R. FAULE-NER sailed to Liberia to see for himself what advantages the country could offer to American negroes over these of the United States. He has explored it thoroughly, and in the reports he has sent home he gives a glowing account of its business opportuni- may suggest others. ties, but at the same time acknowledges the

ernment, and the indifference of the people to continuous work, caused by the fearfully enervating effects of the climate.

Mr. FAULENER is so well satisfied with his investigations that he has inspired his friends in this city with some of his enthusiasm, with the result that the American and Liberian Improvement Company has been organized here, and some of the best men of his race in New York are interested in it. The main purpose is to build a railroad from Monrovia, the capital, to White Plains, on the St. Paul River, a distance of twenty-five miles. As to this railroad, Mr. FAULENER says that the land along the proposed route is level, that the necessary wood for ties is abundant, and that the whole cost of construction will be comparatively small. He estimates that the roadbed can be made ready for the rails for about \$40,-000 only, and he foresees for it a rich and profitable traffic.

Mr. FAULKNER is assured that his concession for a railroad and telegraph line will be granted, as the Government favors it, As soon as the concession is granted he will return to this country, with maps and plans, and his company will begin actively the work of securing the necessary capital to prosecute the undertaking to a finish. It is proposed to purchase all the supplies for the

railroad in this country. The trade advantages to the United States offered by this enterprise are not to be sniffed at. This railroad will tap a consuming population little inferior to that of Uganda, "the Pearl of Africa," recently described in such glowing terms by HENRY M. STANLEY. The dominant agencies in the railroad and in the republic are American in sympathy, education, and religion, and they will naturally prefer trade relations with this country instead of Europe. We can consume all the coffee and ginger Liberia can produce and pay for them in bread and meat stuffs, tobacco, calicoes, and the like. It is in enterprises of this character that Liberia is to find redemption.

#### The Case of Colonel Waring.

In justice to Col. WARING, it should be said that he can no more control his propensity to write flerce letters to the news papers than a dipsomaniae can keep away from rum. The Colonel confesses this in his last epistle to the press and public. It is impossible for him to keep his hands off the pen and on the broom. He has been commanded by Mayor STRONG, and warned by everybody else, not to write any more letters. He has struggled hard to obey the injunction, but he has broken down again. It is no use. The sight of Comptroller FITCH, with his cool, provoking manner of asking searching questions and making incisive remarks in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, has somewhat the same effect on the Colonel as the smell of alcohol has on the inflamed pituitaries of the hopeless sot. He cannot help dropping the broom and seizing the pen when he sees Mr. FITCH's name in print, or hears the sound of his hated voice.

What we note especially in the letter to the newspapers which Col. WARING put forth yesterday, is not the abusive language concerning the Comptroller, for the public is getting accustomed to that, and doesn't mind it, if the Comptroller doesn't; it is the following statement:

"There has never for a moment been the least idea on my part, nor the least possibility that my appropriations would have been exceeded, and I here refer to my early announcement to that effect."

That is to say, with \$2,345,000 to spend in twelve months, Col. WARING spent, according to his own exhibit, \$955,000 in four months, or at the rate of nearly \$240,000 a month, instead of less than \$200,000, as the appropriation allowed. He used during the first third of the year about \$160,000 of the appropriation belonging to the remaining two-thirds of the year. In other words, he started in at a pace, and maintained for four months a scale of expenditure, which involved a deficiency at the end of the year of nearly \$500,000, according to his showing, and of \$600,000 according to the computations of his friends in country has a coast line of 600 miles and the Board of Estimate. Now he says that extends 40 miles into the interior, covering never for a moment was there the least possibility that his appropriations would have been exceeded!

But during the four months when Col. WARING was steering straight for this deficiency, he knew that either one of two things must happen: He must conduct his operations during the greater part of the year at a cost far under the provision actually made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and on a scale grossly inadequate to the public needs; or he must get hold, somehow, of money not properly belonging to his department.

With the help of our Reform Mayor, the Colonel seems likely to achieve the latter alternative, although between them they are straining the entire fabric of our municipal system in so doing. The Colonel has been spared the personal mortification which confronted him; but a precedent of the most dangerous character has been established.

Therefore, when Col. WARING now declares that he has never had the least idea of exceeding his appropriations, he practically admits that he has contemplated all along the possibility of a rape of money belonging to next year's income and to appropriations other than his own; that is to say, he and the Mayor have gone deliberately to work to arrogate to themselves the functions of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

How much Col. WARING will manage to snatch and spend before he gets through with the broom, is known to no human being. Perhaps an approximate estimate can be ciphered out in advance by the clearheaded Comptroller, the surviving representative of a business-like and law-respecting administration of municipal affairs.

In regard to the use of bad English in courts by too many lawyers, and sometimes even by Judges on the bench, we are able to entertain the opinion that there is a prospect of reform since the subject has been brought to notice by THE SUN. We do not expect that a thorough and permanent reform will be accomplished in a jiffy. We shall be satisfied with steady and temperate progress in the reform. All we ask at first is that the Judges shall watch closely the language of the lawyers who argue cases before them, and note any violation of those grammatical rules by which speech is governed, for the purpose of rebuking the offender. When this first step in reform has been taken, we shall propose another, which, we are sure, will be satisfactory to the bench. Let any lawyer in a case be empowered to call the attention of the Judge to any grammatical error into which he may fall while charging the jury, or in the giving of an opinion. The desired reform can thus be promoted without friction. When these two steps have been taken, we

It is not only in courts, some courts, that

from Mr. F. A. J. LEWIS, which we have printed. He tells us that "bad grammar is spoken by many of our public school teachers." This is an accusation to the truth of which we are unable to give testimony. If it be true, it is shocking. It is the business of these school teachers to teach their scholars the rules of grammar, and if they, in their own speech, are guilty of violating them, where is the sense in their teaching ' Our correspondent saks us to call the attention of the members of the Board of Education to his charge; and we make haste to accede to the request. We can here offer a suggestion. Let some member of the Board take an example from Commissioner ROOSEVELT of the Board of Police. Mr. ROOSEVELT goes about the city quietly, looking for policemen who neglect their duties. He takes the name or the number of any one of them whom he sees napping, or sitting on a stoop, or drinking a glass of beer, or loafing in anybody's company, or trifling away his time, or doing any other evil thing; and then, next day, or as soon as possible, the delinquent is ordered to appear before the Board of Police, by which body he is very likely to be made a sufferer, even to the docking of his pay. Is there not any member of the Board of Education who will render service of a similar kind in the interest of the teachers in the public schools of the city? If there is, the opportunity of becoming a public benefactor awaits him. Let him go around quietly, enter any school unexpectedly, listen to the language of the teacher who is teaching any class, observe his English, and, if it is had, take his name and the number of his school, notifying him at the same time to appear before the Board of Education that he may receive such correction as he deserves, even if it shall involve the docking of his salary. It is our opinion that, in this way, the evil of which Mr. LEWIS has complained to THE SUN would finally be reormed altogether. So far we have approached only the un-

grammatical lawyers and the ungrammatical school teachers.

We now come to a more delicate branch of our subject. Is it possible that there are a good many preachers of the Gospel who use bad English in their sermons? We should like to be able to say that we do not believe there is any preacher in this city thus at fault. We cannot say it. We have listened to sermons and have read sermons in which the grammatical rules were disregarded grievously. We have heard lots of stories about such sermons which made us smile, or even laugh, though we confess that they ought rather to have given us pain. We do not here speak of any trivial grammatical error like that which gave the Rev. JOHN JASPER, our colored brother of Richmond, his widespread fame. We mean blunders that roll along like Niagara Falls from the opening of the sermon to its end, and that somehow tickle the ribs of the good grammarians who listen to the voice of the preacher. Let us lay aside all humorous stories and thoughts for a moment while we say that an entertainingly ungrammatical sermon can never be edifying to the critical hearer of it. But what can we do for the reform of bad English in the pulpit? Alas! this is a question hard as a shinbone. Nevertheless, here goes a suggestion. We maintain that any pewholder in a church in which an ungrammatical sermon is preached has a right to remonstrate with the preacher. or to bring his case before the authorities of the church. He has no right to interrupt the sermon for the purpose of correcting the preacher's grammar; but he may call upon

holder cannot be blamed. We are anxious that there shall always be grammatical accuracy in the court house the schoolhouse, and the church. A man's grammar is often an index to his mind. Accurate grammar and correct thought should go together.

him after the services and tell him of his

fault. If the preacher gets angry, the pew-

We have not yet spoken of the grammar the utmost attention to it, and hardly ever make an error in it. Others among them either must be ignorant of it or must shame fully disregard it; and we here say publicly that we have found it trying to sit through a speech made by a political orator of this kind, even when his Democracy was sound and his argument instructive, and his voice

satisfactory. Grammar in Congress? As to that, some of it will pass, but more of it is unbearable. There are members who get their speeches revised and corrected by grammatical experts before sending them to the office of the Congressional Record for publication. Whenever a Congressman, Republican or Democrat, is not quite sure of his ground, this is the best thing he can do.

Grammatical reform, grammatical precision, all around the circle of human utterance, and in every quarter where the voice of man is heard: surely this is desirable!

#### The Unmounted Mount and the Quick Relief.

The case of Col. C. H. CARLETON of the Eighth United States Cavalry appears to offer some points of keen interest to students of military usage and discipline. Some few days ago Lient. Gen. JOHN M. SCHOFIELD arrived, in the course of a tour of inspection, at Fort Meade, in South Dakota, where Col. CARLETON is stationed. There was to be a mounted review in the afternoon, and before the review Col. CABLE-TON put mounts at the service of the Lieutenant-General and his party. The Lieutenant-General declined. Thereupon the Colonel supposed that the Lieutenant-General wished him to do the reviewing. So the Colonel rode into the field and reviewed the troops. Gen. SCHOFIELD is said to have complimented the Colonel upon the condition and appearance of the troops reviewed. The Lieutenant-General and his party then proceeded under due escort to the railroad station. Before the train left the Lieuten ant-General sent an orderly to Fort Meade with a letter suspending Col. CARLETON from duty and commanding him to give an ac count to department headquarters of his course in conducting the review.

We have no wish to judge a matter which, however seemingly unimportant, may yet become the subject of official inquiry. assume that the Lieutenant-General as a person of long experience in the minutize of military etiquette and propriety, would not have ordered the suspension of an officer without an adequate cause. Col. CARLE-TON's friends believe, perhaps too hastily, that he incurred the displeasure of his superior officer by not asking him his wishes as to the review. But as Gen. SCHOFIELD had declined the Colonel's offer of a mount, it was natural for the Colonel to infer that he was expected to review the troops. They had to be reviewed by somebody, and as the Lieutenant-tieneral wouldn't have

surprised by the statements made in a letter the matter. Surely he would have been grateful to Col. CARLETON for relieving him of a duty which, after the fatigues of a railroad journey, could not have been too agreeable. The Lieutenant-General has had his share of reviews and parades, and cheerfully as he lends himself to great decorative occasions and splendid as is the illustration which his presence gives of martial pageantry and beauty, Fort Meade is scarcely a theatre ample enough to stimulate or reward his exertions. There are times when the wrinkled front of war need not be worn, and when pomp may be justly sacrificed to ease. These considerations will lead the judicious to infer that Col. Carleton's suspension from duty was due to some other cause than his neglect, if neglect it was to consult Gen. SCHOFIELD in regard to the review.

Eliminating that cause, there is but one other left. The mount. Was it prudent for Col. CARLETON to offer a mount to Gen. SCHOPLELD? What sort of a horse did he offer? Was it a handsomely caparisoned, well-built, showy, but safe animal ! It is impossible to believe so. If the horse had had a docile and an engaging manner, the experienced warrior would have mounted, gladly, if he is a good rider, hopefully, at least, if he is not a good one. Some horses are deceptive, but many of them have hones faces, and impress even the unpractised eye as trustworthy and not likely to shy, rear, or indulge in equine paradoxes. If Col. CARLETON had offered his distinguished commander a white horse with a copious mane, a poodle face, and good big honest feet, or a bay with a white star in the forehead, and at least two candid white stockings, the commander must have accepted. It may be, however, that the General had his duster on and wanted something on this color, something roan or half roan or dappled gray. It may be that there was no horse near Fort Meade at once stately and quiet, impressive to look at, but so safe that a child could drive him, a respectable church warden sort of a beast. a horse with long white side whiskers, and a long frock coat, so to speak, the perfect charger for a portly martialist not too desirous of exercise. Perhaps the General never rides anything but a Barbary steed or a black mare of the Ukraine, or an educated mustang from the Pampas. Perhaps his favorite mount is a black and tan Ancalusian mare. It cannot be that Col. CARLETON offered him a pony. No; to offer a pony to a Lieutenant-General would be as preposterous as to ask the Archbishop of Canterbury

for a chew of navy plug. The solution of the mystery must be here abouts somewhere, although we may have failed to find it. No doubt Col. CARLETON is a good judge of horseflesh, but one man's horse is another man's horror. A horse, like a dog, reflects the idiosyncrasies of his owner. Besides, Gen. SCHOFIELD may be too fastidious to take pot luck in horses. In some way or other Col. CARLETON offended him by offering him a mount. Now, if the General is a good rider he would be offended by the proffer of a shabby horse of low degree. If he is a bad rider, the proffer of any horse at all would be offensive. We do not wish to put this in the form of a dilemma. There is still too much of the unknown in the case to permit of scientific logic. The probabilities are too many. The General may have felt a longing for a tricycle or a trolley car or a balloon the day he inspected Fort Meade. He may have been uncertain as to the effect of martial music upon an animal with which he had had no previous acquaintance. He may have thought the offered steed a shy and sensitive brute, which might be driven into the blind staggers by the brilliancy of his appearance. He may have been jolted inhumanly on the cars, and so have reasoned à posteriori, that he didn't care to get into the saddle that day. He may have left his right spur in Omaha. At any rate, it is evident that Col. CARLETON lacerated his sensibilities by offering him the use of a horse. The sensibilities of a Lieutenant-General are not to be trifled with, as Col. CARLETON now knows to his cost. Discipline must be of our political orators. Some of them pay | maintained, else some raw young officer might go so far in crime as to offer the Lieutenant-General a muleback ride. Awful thought!

### Mayor and Liquor Men.

When the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws call upon Mayor STRONG today, to hold the conference postponed from vesterday about the new and unwelcome Sunday activity of the police under the Presidency of Mr. ROOSEVELT. they ought to find an official as sad as themselves. It was on Jan. 14 that the Liquor Dealers' Central Association, headed by President HIRSCH and MORRIS TERULSRY. discussed this question with the Mayor in his own office, the law being then as it is now.

Do any of you or all of you keep open on Sunday !" asked the Mayor, frankly. Mr. TEKULSKY admitted that they did. Again the Mayor, using his favorite term of in-gratiation: "You boys are engaged in a business that is just as legitimate as any other. You have it in your hands to help me in this matter. Suppose you agree to open at 1 or 2 o'clock on Sundays and keep open till 11 o'clock at night." "Under the present law ?" gasped TEKULSKY. "Precisely," said his Honor: "that is the only way to test public opinion. You boys can help me out by trying this plan."

Mr. TEKULSKY's suggestion that some members might insist on opening before 1 o'clock brought from the Mayor the confident response: "Maybe I can manage them through the police. Leave them to me, and I will see what I can do."

Here we had a programme that staggered TERULSKY. We have an impression also that the Mayor promised to obtain more liberal laws from the Legislature. Never having made the effort, we have been forced to assume that in his judgment more liberal laws were unnecessary, and that he was strong enough to break the restrictions that exist to the satisfaction of the Sunday drinking public.

Yet, then came Mr. ROOSEVELT and his colleagues, a slashing, fresh, non-politiciau, and law-championing set of juveniles, who every Sunday send out the members of the police force in mass with the law pinned to their backs, and even the old-fashioned drippings of Sunday liquor have dried up. Mr. STRONG must sympathize with his visitors to-day, and he will doubtless, to keep faith with his friends, invoke the dying powers of the Removal bill, and bounce the Roosevett party in favor of a Police Commission after the STRONG-TEKULSKY heart. Or won't he?

The yacht to be launched at noon at Bristol to-day will sink into the water with popular interest in her accumulated from more than half a dozen contests for challengs cup which she is intended to defend in the American name. Instead of becoming an old story the America cup races grow more engrossing every time. a horse, it was evident that he Throughout the single-sticker period we have drawbacks due to the poverty of the Gov. reform of speech is much needed. We are didn't care to bother himself about always had a better boat than we had before.

have thought more about her, have liked her better, and have followed her career with more absorbed attention. It is morally certain that the Valkyrie of 1803 will prove a more difficult enemy than any of her predecessors. We are prepared to bet that the Defender will likewise be better than any that we have yet put forward. So the contest of next September will have the freshness of unequalled excellence on both sides

of the struggle. While we are preparing to cheer for the Defender's first dip we should not forget the three gentlemen who have conspired to build her, and who have patriotically punished their bank accounts in entire oblivion to their sufferings. Mr. W. K. VANDERRILT, the most voluminous contributor to the cause, Mr. E. D. MORGAN, and Mr. OLIVER ISRLIN must receive the national acknowledgments for their sportsman liberality as they turn over the boat to the public They themselves will get no more fun gaze. They themselves will get no more fun from her hereafter than the rest of the Ameri-can people, with the exception of Mr. ISELIS. who will be kept on board to attend to the salling.

We fall to see in the Noves-Dana decision any very great "vindication of the liberty of the press."—Wilkesburre Leuder.

Don't you? Then you will never see it, for there is no longer any danger of your being rail-roaded anywhere over the country to answer for statements made where your newspaper is pub-lished. "Where ignorance is bliss tis folly to be wise" is another way of saying that the fool is happy in his ignorance.

June is not yet over, yet Hal Pointer has paced a mile in 2:0614, last half in 1:0014, last quarter in 29 seconds. Robert J. has likewise waddled a mile in 2:04, last quarter in 30 sec-onds. Fantasy has gone a mile in 2:07, with the gallant step of the trotter; last half in 1:01%. last quarter in 30%. Alix has shown a mile in 2:11%, with the first quarter in 30%. And John R. Gentry has paced a quarter in 28%! These figures may appear a bit perplexing when jumbled together, but they point clearly all the same to a great year on the trotting track.

#### THE SUN.

A Defender of Genuine Democracy. To the Euron of The Sun-Sir: Your notice of other year, allow me to express my appreciation of your labors in behalf of the historic principles of Jef ferson, Jackson, and Samuel J. Tilden, your expose of the Hawallan infamy, and your defence of the bust ness interests of this country against an unrighteous

neome tax. Whenever in a crisis of whatever nature the best and highest good of the laboring man was the subject of controversy. The Sun blew a bugle blast, recalling the deluded followers of the demagogues to their

I shall be more than proud and happy to have THE WERKLY SUX another year. Enclosed please find one follar to pay for the same. FRED S. HOYT. dollar to pay for the same. South Athor, Mass., Tuesday, June 25.

#### Poselmur.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: There is a phenom non in our midst. It is an open secret that the Hon Theodore Rooseveit's "displacement" here is still dis-placed. That is to say, the atmosphere which his figure displaced refuses to rush in and fill the space again. So his image floats about its owner's former haunts, just as the smile of the cat, in the story of

There is no denying that this phenomenon causes the Civil Service Commissioners deep and ghostly anx-lety. They have tried with air pumps, fire extinguishers, electric fans, and air compressors to fill it up, but in vain. They have even tried the oratory of the latter day Eolista, the Populists, on it, but to no purpose; the vacuum is here. With all these winds piping to us in vain, with all this wraith's uneasy ways, what shall be done? Let Freedom say.

There Is Lager Beer. To the Entron of The Sux-Sir: Regarding the article in your issue of to-day styled "No More Lager Beer," and signed Albert Dazian, we beg to answer him in order to disabuse not only his mind, but all others who may labor under the delusion. "that there is no more layer beer on this continent." Mr. Darian first claims that "rice, glycerine, glucome, and other chemicals" are now principally used in the manufac chemicals are now principally used in the manufacture of lager beet.

However extensive his knowledge as so these facts
may be, he is greatly in error when he includes the
undersigned, as we use absolutely nothing but malt
and hops, and always have for the last thirty-free
years, thereby disproving the statement that we are
unable tod on whout the checkeds referred to. As
to stonged our compety to the whole of the property disproving
heart the property of the statement of the same
to stonged our compety the least sty months age to the
heart before the introduction of artificial refrigeration,
beer before the introduction of artificial refrigeration,
beer defore the introduction of artificial refrigeration,
between, books, and internal revenue records will
be asserted as an internal revenue records will
the asserted and as a vaccum process or
any offer put fast of the Six bringing the full power of
ta nightly light to bear upon the manufacture of lager
beer as produced in our brewery, but invite it.

The Alleged New Poem by Poe

To the Editor of The Sen-Nor. The poem which appeared in your issue of the 17th inst., supposed to have been written by Edgar Allan Foe and found in a volume of Rollins. Histoira Ancienne, Interested me., I have just received the following letter from the librarian of the University of Virginia, which me. I have just received the the librarian of the University of Virginia, which the librarian of the University of Virginia, which makes it out to be nothing more than another piece of abuse for our neglected poet, and I trust that you will publish it in the interest of his readers and those of your esteemed paper. Yours respectfully, ARTHUR CASSOT, ON 1803.

LIBRARY UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, June 25, 1895. Arthur Cannot, Fag. DEAR SIR: The pamphiet containing Poe's supposed mem is a quarto, price \$2.25, published by students

with which the university has no concern. I never saw the MS. I was misquoted in the account of the discovery of the analysis as a clever faxe. Yours truly.

P. W. Paor, Librarian.

## Origin of the Word Crowbar,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir; "Adaum," as his name implies, is "one who answered the roll call" on the crowbar question in THE SES to day. He cites Robinson Crusoe to show that the crowbar was originally called a crow, in keeping with my the

ory, and leaving the Hyde tavern "Crowbar" in the distance. I would like to offer now two much older authorities than either. The first is from Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors, 111. 1: ties than either. The first is from Shakespeare's Com-edy of Errors, III. 1: Antipholus of Ephesus—Go, borrow me a crow. Dromito of Ephesus—A crose without feather: master.

ean you so? Antipholus of Ephesus—Go, get thee gone, fetch me an iron coos.

The other question is from Milion—On Defence of Humble Remonstrant: Use all your art, apply your siedges, your levers, and your iron crows to heave and hale your mighty Polyphem of Antiquity to the delugion of mysters. late your many to so go into the "mighty Polynhem
If any one wants to go into the "mighty Polynhem
of Antiquity" any further for an argument, let him
transform the crowbar into a cudgel and go at it.
CHABLES H. TALCOTT.
NORWICH. CORR., June 26, 1885.

The Hon, N. Tip Siee and His Wheel,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIC: I beg you to in clude in the list of Democratic candidates for the Presidency, N. Tip Sice. He halfs from a State which has given us both Hoke Smith and Dink Botts. He may not weigh as much as Hoke, but he can ride a bicycle GEORGE P. GARDNER. BALTIMORE, June 26.

Indignation at the Straus Milk Booths. To THE EDITOR OF THE SEX-NOT I am glad to see protest against this nuisance in our parks. a protest against this nursame in our parks, the one-cent milk broths. They are a disgrace to our city, I'm a poor man and the to go and rest in the parks, but every one is annoyed by the crowds attracted by them. The parks of this city are not, and never were, intended for such purposes, and they are out of place there. Why not puts free baths, &c.. In the parks? ONE WHO EXPONSTRE PARKS.

## The Twenty-second Street Pier.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SET: Is any portion of the pier at the foot of West Twenty accord street open to the public? And has the policeman gray uniform to the public? And has the poncerona even the right to order those sitting on the stringplece to vacuate their seats, as long as they are behaving those selves? Have the steamtont companies making landings there the exclusive right to the whole pier?

To the Editor of The Sun-Met. What's the matter with calling the greater New York Hells pulls 1 (14, just plain Sunville?

Later, Port Jervis, N. Y.

Ohto's Principle Pirst, Certainly,

# From the Christian d Parintender. The Bus's suggestion that pie should be caten with the fingers of course includes the Ohio ties. "Brat

get hold of your pic."

Sound Advice from an Expert. From the Maryland carner. Hules are naturally timid, and therefore should be

treated kindly and with a certain consideration.

From the Boston Frost. So far notedy has thought of naming any locality ow Nova Scotta, but that Lautological terror is sure

Hall Insurance in Kaussa,

From the Topoka Smily Capital.
One St. Francis agent wrote hall insurance for 2,000 cres of growing crops last week.

IMPORTANT TO PRESS AND PROPER. The Great Principle Firmly Established by Judge Brown's Decision.

from the Courter Journal. Mr. Dans of THE SUN has won a victory which he no doubt appreciates very highly, though it was not alregether personal. Perhaus he ap-

preciates it all the more on that account. The business of the journalist has originated and grown up to its present proportions since the foundation of the common law was laid. It has brought about new conditions wholly unlike those which once prevailed. The press is everywhere recognized as the surest bulwark of that intelligent citizenship upon which republican government must be based. Unquestionably it is liable to abuse, and no intelligent journalist will insist that it should not be held to proper accountability. But the question what is proper accountability must be determined by existing conditions and not by those which pre valled before the art of printing was invented.

A great newspaper circulates in all parts of the country and in foreign countries. This is as it should be, because in this way it best fulfils its mission. It is an absurdity that its editor should be expected to answer indictments in every State and county to which a copy of the paper should happen to make its way, and that he should be dragged from State to State and from county to county at the will of every aggrieved person who may desire to get advantage in the selection of a forum. A newsconditions. It is utterly inconsistent with the spirit of the maxim that an accused person is entitled to a speedy trial by a jury of the vicin-age, the substance of which is incorporated into the Constitution of the United States

The failure of this attempt to take a newspaper man to Washington city to answer for an article written and printed in New York will be welcomed by the press of the country and by all fair-minded men everywhere, and this entirely irrespective of the merits of the controversy itself. If Mr. Noyes has any cause of action against THE SUN, he has his remedy, which is as full and complete as that afforded to other citizens who may have claims against persons residing in other States. The sort of discrimination sought to be made against the press is wholly without just warrant. From the Rochester Democrat and Chronich

The press of the country will congratulate the editor of THE SUN on the failure of the attempt to kidnap him under color of legal proces

It also has reason to thank him for the fight he has made in behalf of the liberty of the press. The doctrine on which the attempt to kidnap him was based was a most dangerous one. It held that the local courts of the District of Columbia had power to indict and bring before them for trial citizens of any State in the Union for acts committed outside the District of Columbia, alleged to be offences against the local laws of the District of Columbia; that is to say that the local laws of the District of Columbia have unique power to run beyond the territorial limits of the District, that the jurisdiction of its courts extends over the whole Union. The doctrine was an especially dangerous one because the seat of the national Government is located within the District of Columbia.

The local legislation of the District of Columbia has power to make such definition of crimi-nal libel as it sees fit. Under the doctrine sought to be established by the prose-cution in the Noyes-Dana case an editor criticising the President or other officers of the Government, resident in Washingon, in a manner perfectly legitimate according to the law of the State in which his newspaper is published, could, should such criticism be within the District of Columbia's definition of criminal libel, be indicted in the District, brought before a District court for trial, and ounished under an alien law which he had no hand in making and by which he was never

There was altogether too much of the centralzation idea in the doctrine which Judge Addison Brown has so effectually squelched by his territorial jurisdiction of the State of New York cannot be an offence against the laws of any other State, Territory, or district in the Union, and that the libellous or non-libellous character of published words is determinable solely by the law of the place of publication. From the Chicago Daily Inter-Ocean Mr. Noyes affirmed that, because Mr. Dana's

newspaper was sold and circulated in Washingon, the words complained of were published in Washington. But, inasmuch as Mr. Dana's newspaper is sold and read in Kalamazoo and in Oshkosh, in Tacoma, at Yuba Dam, and in Rocky Julch, Mr. Noyes might as well have instructed the attorney of Arizona, California, or Michigan to commence suit against Mr. Dana as to have begun proceedings in Washington. The measure of damages to Mr. Noyes might be less in Yuba Dam, where, possibly, he is not known at all, than in Washington, where everybody knows him, but he is not suing for damage, but for a verdict in a criminal court. The commencement of suit at Washington indicates a desires to harass the New York editor by placing his trial far from his vicinage. But it is of the essence of trial by jury that the triers shall be neers of the tried, men of the same county if possible, of the same commonwealth certainly. The attempted removal to Washington savor of an attack upon an old legal principle.

The decision of the New York court is righteous. There is no doubt that the issue of fact as to the innocent or libellous quality of Mr. Dana's utterance concerning Mr. Noyes will be fairly determined in New York. But had the Court ruled that Mr. Dana could be taken to Washington for trial it would have followed that, certainly in every Territory, and probably in every State, a series of malicious prosecu-tions for libel would have sprung up. It is a long trip from New York to New Mexico, or from St. Paul to Washington city, or from Chicago to Florida. But in any United States court sitting in any one of these places a trumped-up suit in libel might have been entered against any distant editor who unfortunately should have made mention of any adventurer. It would have been cheaper to have compromised than to have fought, and the shystering lawyer and the perjuring complainant would have reaped rich harvests of iniquity. Mr. Dana is to be congratulated upon the victory that he has won for himself and for the press of the whole country.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

Mr. Dana has won a victory over Mr. Noves which is of advantage to the press of the whole country. Had Mr. Dana not resisted the attempt to remove him to Washington; had Judge Brown decided otherwise than he did, every editor whose newspaper is circulated in Washington, every time that it contained socalled libelious matter upon Congressmen, or officers of the Government, or other persons residing at Washington, would have been liable to arrest and transportation to the national capital, there to be tried by a jury of strangers. The importance of the decision lies in the

ruling that libel is not an offence contemplated by the United States statutes as rendering the accused liable to extradition. Mr. Dana deserves the applause of the press

and people of this country for blasting a dangerous theory; a theory hostile to the freedom of the press and subversive of the Constitution and recognant to the Angio-Saxon idea that no man ought to be punished before he is tried. From the Boston Bernd.

The numstrous doctrine that the proprietors of a public journal may be indicted and tried for

libel wherever a single copy of the issue of their paper containing the alleged libellous matter has been sold seems to have been finally and effectually disposed of, thanks to Mr. Dana's nghting qualities and the wisdom of the court. From the Sycacian Frening News. THE SUN is to be congratulated; Mr. Dana is to

be congratulated; every newspaper in the United States who had common cause with Mr. Dana is to be congratulated; the liberty of the press is vindicated in this decision. An adverse decision would have meant flut every newspaper publisher is at the nercy of any man who, feeling himself aggrieved, may persuade a tirand Jury of his vicinage to take up his grievance, and find an indictment against the publisher, and then arrest and cart off the offending publisher to any point which his paper reaches, across the continent it may be, to answer to the indictment. An adverse decision would be et a premium on vindictiveness. Under ti decision the newspaper publisher need not away from home to meet charges of libel. T decision is of the highest importance, and based on the universal principles of justice s

well as law.

From the Buffalo Frening News Judge Addison Brown's decision in the Noyer Dana libel case is a vindication of the constitu tional rights of the individual and a victor for the press as well as for the editor of Tu SUN. The responsibility of the press is in no wislessened by this decision, nor immunity from the just consequences of libel assured. principle, however, has been established tha editors and publishers shall enjoy ti- sam legal rights when indicted for alleged crimes a other citizens pursuing other vocations. It is

most important principle. From the Chicago Disputch. It is cause for congratulation that the court have taken the view held by common sense and good business judgment in this matter. The decision is bound to have wide application, and to play an important part in libel litigation henceforth.

From the Petersburg Daily Index Appeal Practically, the plaintiff was making pas United States Government the prosecutor in the case, and the removal of Mr. Dans to Washington was a question of the gravest imperjance, affecting not only the defendant in this case, but the whole press of the United States. This is the second attempt that has been made to try Mr. Dana in a Washington court for a publication in THE SUN. When Boss Shepard was growing rich out of contracts with the Govern ment, Mr. Dana vigorously attacked him in his paper. Shepard at once sought to have him brought to Washington for trial on a charge of criminal libel. Justice Blatchford of the Supreme Court decided then, as Judge Brown decided on Monday, that Mr. Dana could not be taken to Washington. From the Minneapolis Tribune

To permit men to be dragged from their homes to be tried in distant localities for offences com-mitted in the place of their residence would be a practice dangerous to the liberties of citizens.

of newspaper publishers. From the Palmyra Journal. This is a righteous triumph of the press over those hounds, who, having no perceptible case, attempt to make an editor's life burdensome by dragging him to some court far distant from the city where the libel is alleged to have been committed. From the Secuntor Touth

t would be especially dangerous to the liberties

The effort to kidnap Charles A. Dana to the Detrict of Columbia for trial, in the alleged case of libel preferred against him by Mr. Noyes, has failed. If the case goes to trial it must be in New York. The principle thus established is sound and sensible. From the Bridgeport Morning Union

This case has aroused much interest in newspaper circles. The decision is a triumph for the rights of journalists. From the Springfield (O.) Sun

Judge Brown has happily combined law and ommon sense in this case, and Mr. Dana is to be congratulated for his effort, in which he establishes an important precedent in newspaper laws. From the Lynchburg Dally News.

The decision of the Court setties a funds mental principle of right and justice.

### SUNBEAMS.

-Peaches were selling for ten cents a peck and cherries for a dollar a bushel in Georgia last week. The fruit crop of the State is the largest ever known.

--White blackberries were a curiosity brought into
Americus, Ga, by a farmer a few days ago. They were identical with the ordinary blackberry in form -A young man, 28 years old, weighing 496 pounds

died at Fortune, Humboldt county, Cal., last week. He was 6 feet 4 inches high, and his immense bulk was symmetrically distributed.

—The English sparrow seems to have but just reached the Northwest, Scattle, Tacoma, and other cities along Puget Sound complain that the pug-nacious little bird is "becoming" a nuisance there-

-Mr. Amos S. Brackett of Saco, Me., has just started life afresh, when nearing the age of threescore and ten. He has been a night watchman for forty-four years and has just retired. The world will look differ nt to him. —A Topeka newspaper alleges that preparations are

making is that town for a wedding at which the bride will wear bloomers. She is said to be an exceed-ingly emancipated type of the new woman. The re-port may be true, for Topeka is in Kansas, Mrs. Lease's -It took a colored woman to brave the somewhat

brusque public opinion of Tueson, Ariz., in being the introducer of bicycle bicomers in that town. Her white sisters had the bloomers, but not the courage, as was proved by their following the colored wheel woman's example the very next day.

—The temperature was 118° in the shade at Prictas.

Artz, on June 12, and it is not claimed that any rec ords were broken, either. About the same time some miners reported anow to the depth of fifteen feet yet remaining in some of the high trails of the San Jacinto Mountains, just across the California State line from Arizona. -A most flagrant pension fraud has just been dis

covered at Macon, Mo., by a special agent from Wash-ington. The slieged veteran had secured a pension of \$10,000 on account of total blindness, but the specia agent found that the man could see with both his eyes, and was not even debarred from following his busiiess by his alleged disability. He is to be prosecuted -Western Kansas is entirely unlike Holland because

of the searcity, almost absence, of water, but is be-coming very like the Dutch lowlands in the great abundance of windmills, which are bec Vilson a traveller counted seventy-two windmills in view from the hotel veranda. There is an excellen water supply a few feet below the sucface egion, and every man has an individual supply, raised

### Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

A history of the Vatican archives by Don Gregoria Paimierl is nearly ready, and will be published before he end of the year.

Switzeriand grants one divorce to every twenty-two marriages as compared with one to 132 in Holland, and one to 577 in England. Senegal, French Soudan, French Guines, and the Ivory Coast are to be united for political and military ourposes under one Governor General of West Africa. Father Richard Henchry, an Irishman and a May-

nooth graduate, has been appointed Professor of Kel tic in Bishop Keane's Catholic University at Wash Steam engine cylinders are now bored, when heated

up by steam at full pressure, by one English firm of makers, as it is asserted that if bored while cold they are not perfectly frue when under steam. A Home of Rest, "where tired actors may recuperate," to be supported entirely by the dramatic

fession, has just been started in England with Bour bohm Tree for its first President. Westminster Abbey's external appearance will soon be greatly improved, as the persons holding leases of the houses in Old Palace Yard, which hide the view of Henry VIL's chapel and the Chapter House, have all agreed to give them up. The houses will be torn down

this full and the space covered with turf.
France is going to build at once two large crollers. of great power and speed, capable of ecospeting with the British Terrible and our Columbia, and of over-taking the fast Atlantic liners. They will have a minimum contract speed of twenty three knots, and must steam 7,500 knots at twelve knots an hour with-

out recoaling.

French students having a toptot college sports, are now taking up college concert tours. The "Saltim-banques Amateurs" has been examited in a Paris Lyere, whose show will include an munits, actors, mu-sicians, conjurors, and perfectors with trained ani-mals. They will travel about the country during to

holidays, and give the proceeds to charity. Cardinal Ruffo is alla, who sied the other day, was head of the princely family of Buffo di Calabria. 100 death leaves only three Cardinals who are by princes in the sacred cologe, Cardinal Hobesto-brother of the tarman Chancellor, Cardinal Bros-parte, granding of Lucieu, and senior Bunaparis.

Cardinal Schontern, Archbishop of Frague.

Apellet the not distant to ask the advice of a cooler, and Mr. Sarcent may in future consult the Toriand Cutter before exhibiting. It calls one of actraits at the Boyal Academy this year "a long tree. At put on a lamping. This is a full length portrait of a only one fact and one leg shows below the control of the contr figure books as if it would measure 25 inches their and about 26 inches waist, with no hips, and the book enstylinging close to the leg to the batton. The book talls of the coat are ponely defined. Tailors gotto, 13 the Academy should not miss the figure

By triffing with a cold many a one allows himself to drift into a condition favorable to the decomposed of some latent decade, when thereafter takes followed possession of the existent. Notice care your cond at once with Dr. D. Jay in a Kapertorant, a good remails for throat alls and lung affections—asset.